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to the economic facts of the child's life. Detailed chapters are devoted to the wants common to all peoples. A studied attempt is made to instil the idea that these may be satisfied only through co-operation.

Special chapters are devoted to co-operation in dealing with dependents, defectives, and delinquents, to team work in taxation, and to team work in industry. The book attempts to prepare the future citizen to deal with industrial troubles on the basis of identity of interests of the hitherto warring groups and in the light of the public weal. Great importance is attached to the home as the fundamental community and as the proper place for co-operation to begin.

Later chapters are devoted to the machinery of township, county, city, state, and national government. Their virtues and shortcomings are shown, and it is sought to instil the desire for studied improvement.

The plan of the book is admirable, in that it keeps within the interests and comprehension of pupils. The book is valuable in its wealth of illustrative material and in its subtle manner of presentation. It will go far toward helping future citizens to attain "team work through government for the achievement of common purposes."

LUTHER LEECH

Measuring various types of correspondence.—The familiar scales for measuring the quality of English compositions written by pupils either make no distinction between the different forms of composition or limit themselves to the traditional forms of description, exposition, narration, and argumentation. Superintendent Lewis, of Rockford, Illinois, recognizing that letter writing is the form of composition most used by adults and a form commonly taught both in the elementary and the high schools, has worked out a set of scales for measuring business and social letters.¹ He has perfected separate scales for order letters, letters of application, social letters of the narrative type, and social letters of the problematic type. To these he has added a new scale for simple narration. The method of collecting and evaluating samples, which is described in detail, is thoroughly scientific. An excellent introductory résumé and criticism of previous work in this field and a concluding bibliography enhance the value of the book. Mr. Lewis' brief and clear descriptions of his procedure would score very high on a composition scale.

D. L. GEYER

CHICAGO NORMAL COLLEGE

Professional opportunities for women.—In the general trend toward a normal economic situation, the readjustment of the occupational activities of women is following an uncertain course. It is not clear that women will retain

¹ ERVIN EUGENE LEWIS, *Scales for Measuring Special Types of English Composition.* "School Efficiency Monographs." Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: World Book Co., 1921. Pp. 144.

their war-time status in all the callings into which they have been drawn, nor yet that they will be excluded from any of them. To many who have interested themselves in forecasting and planning for the final adjustment, the question of possible and desirable opportunities for women workers is especially perplexing as regards the field of professional and semi-professional activities. Some interesting and suggestive facts are presented in the report¹ of a study made for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston.

Outlining the distinguishing characteristics of professional work, and noting the modern tendency toward the conception of the nature of the professions as human and social services, the author warns that women must place themselves on the same footing of professional responsibility with the men. The point of view from which the study was made is clearly defined by the discussion of this relation of women to the professions they enter.

For the present, since they are helping to establish the professional position of women, they are called upon to demonstrate courage and stability to an even greater extent than men of the same professional equipment and at the same time to avoid the pitfalls of sex rivalry and sex exploitation. In the long run, they will succeed in proportion to the extent to which they meet professional standards as workers and citizens and not as women, while recognizing that these standards are not final revelations but part of a group process, to which they have something to contribute. The professional groups of the future, far more than of the past, will be composed of both men and women, and their standards and policies will be shaped by both. Just what changes and distributions of effort this will bring about remain to be seen, although they will undoubtedly arise. Present opinions are based on far too slender an array of fact and experience to be of much value. But it is highly important to remember in this connection that a profession is not merely an intellectual acquirement but a way of life involving many instinctive and emotional adjustments. Women as relative newcomers will have to make these adjustments in larger measure than men, and at the same time to modify in more respects their social and personal arrangements [p. 19].

In order to equip themselves for true professional service and the better to establish themselves in the professions they enter, women are urged to avail themselves of every possible means of professional training and advancement, such as institutional training with its increasing fellowship opportunities, affiliation with professional associations, and service on public boards and commissions. Examples of personnel specifications of professional workers such as those prepared by the Army Committee on Classification of Personnel are presented as suggestive of the type of analysis the women should make of the requirements of the professional work they contemplate.

A separate chapter is devoted to each of a large number of types of professional service, the statements of women already engaged in such service which were received in answer to questions submitted by Dr. Adams being introduced to show the demands made upon them as professionals as well as

¹ ELIZABETH KEMPER ADAMS, *Women Professional Workers*. New York: Macmillan Co., 1921. Pp. xiv+467.

the kinds of service they have opportunity to render. The last three chapters include pertinent suggestions concerning the securing of employment by women professional workers, the training which should be provided, and the attitude and activities of women engaged in professional work.

The discussion is timely and will be of interest and value to women engaged in or looking toward professional life, to employers requiring the services of professional women, and to school authorities concerned with the content of professional courses.

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